

Salt Lake Democrat.

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ALFALFA YOUNG, EDITOR.

TWO SIDES.

The London Standard of the 28th ult., in commenting upon the late Epistle of Mr. Taylor and Cannon, among other things says:

"The Mormons went out into the wilderness thousands of miles away from civilization, in order to practice their religion unmolested. The people of the United States have come to them, and although the latter would be perfectly justified in saying that no more polygamists should take place, they are not justified in asking the Mormons to set aside the women who have, for many years, been faithful wives, and the mothers of their children; or what is worse, to continue to live them, while openly acknowledging them to be unmarried."

The Standard misapprehends the case. So early as 1862, the Congress of the United States passed a law forbidding the practice of polygamy, but the people of Utah absolutely ignored that law. In 1878, the anti-polygamy law of 1862 was passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Reynolds case, (98 U. S. Reports) and was declared valid. There had been much doubt in the minds of eminent lawyers as to the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and the people of Utah resolved the doubt in their favor; after 1878 all doubt was put at rest. What did the people of Utah do? Did they acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Court, and cease to form any more polygamist marriages? No; they continued to form polygamist marriages, and rear polygamist families. In 1882, the Congress of the United States passed another anti-polygamy law—the Edmunds law. This law differed from the law of 1862 in two important particulars. It made the continuation of the polygamist marriage relation a crime under the name of unlawful cohabitation. But it did more; it legitimized all polygamist children born up to the 30th day of December, 1882. This is a thing which the Mormon people have never done or attempted to do, although the Mormon people have always had absolute control of the Legislature of Utah. If a polygamist in Utah died intestate, all his polygamist wives and children had no rights whatever in his estate, and could get no standing in court. The Mormon polygamist wives have been true and faithful wives, and their children have been, in all that nature gives, the equals of the children of the legal wives, but what of the Mormon polygamist men who have had it in their power to give to their polygamist wives and children a legal recognition and legal rights, yet never once attempted it? And when it has suited some of these same Mormon polygamists, who to-day are complaining so much about persecution, to invoke the law to compass their purposes and injure a polygamist child, they have not hesitated for a moment to call to their aid the laws of this terribly wicked land.

The men in Utah who have brought most wrong and injustice upon faithful wives and innocent children have been the polygamists; and if for no other reason than this, it is the duty of the Government to suppress polygamy that polygamists may be deprived of the power to work further harm and injury. The sorrow which will result from a forced discontinuation of polygamy will be great, but not so great as the sorrow it has already wrought. If the Mormon people had honestly accepted the Edmunds Act, and met it in the spirit in which it legitimized the polygamist offspring of the Mormons, Utah would not have been in the condition she is to-day; and it is probable that had there been an honest discontinuation of polygamist marriages from the date of that Act, the polygamist marriages then formed would have been allowed to remain. In the war against polygamy, the concessions thus far have been made by the Government, and it is time that the people of Utah conceded something.

MAKE KNOWN THE OBJECTIONS.
It is said that the President in conversation with a Republican Senator told the latter that he would deem it a great favor if Senators knowing objections against appointments would make them known. Such a request is a most reasonable one and should be complied with by all who have any interest in good government. The request is but an extension of the doctrine of civil-service reform. It is impossible for any President to know all applicants for office personally, and he must depend upon his party to a very great degree to see that applicants for office are worthy. It has always been too much the desire of the party in opposition to have the party in power make bad appointments that the party in opposition might be furnished with ammunition. Such a desire is, in reality, a modified form of the doctrine that if a party cannot rule it will ruin. That the effect of such doctrine is pernicious is beyond dispute. Political parties should divide upon questions of policy, and not upon the question of bad appointments. Bad men will get into office occasionally, no matter what party is in power, but every honest man, without regard to his politics, will wish to see bad men ousted from office. No party, be its principles of the best, can give a people good government if the officers of that party are bad men. The present Administration has made one or two bad appointments, but when they were discovered, the President promptly rescinded the appointments. The most notorious was the appointment of Judd, but his recommendations came chiefly from Republicans, and Republicans of high rank. There was no false pride of party on the part of Cleveland, and so he rescinded Judd's appointment. Other cases of the same nature may occur, but perhaps none will be so

flagrant as Judd's, but the public know that whenever they are found out that such appointments will be dismissed. The appointment of Judd would never have been made or contemplated if the President had known his true character. His character was known, and it was the duty of those who knew it to inform the President as to what character was.

If a Democratic Administration makes a bad appointment the disgrace of such appointment primarily falls upon the Democratic party, but with the world that disgrace falls upon American institutions and free government. Every citizen has an interest in the Government, no matter what party may be administering it for the time. The country may always expect unfit men to get into office so long as applications for office are made on the still hunt plan, and the way to avoid such mistakes is to either extend the competitive and merit system, or for the party expecting the appointments to canvass the merits of the applicants in convention the same as though the applicants were seeking an elective office. This is much the most satisfactory method of determining the fitness of an applicant for office, and if a man really cares for good government he will not feel envious because a man of superior fitness for a particular office has been chosen over himself.

The request of the President is a most reasonable one, and one that should be complied with by all Senators, and in all probability will be.

NOT FOR GENERAL PRACTICE.

The News of last night in reviewing the report of the Utah Commissioners, said:

"That 'Mormon' plurality of wives is not for general practice, that it is only designed for specified individuals; that even all 'Mormons'—if there were women enough for all the men in the church—would not be worthy of the privileges of the system, and that it is not promulgated for outside acceptance and proselytism."

As we have insisted and shown heretofore, the practice of polygamy is a privilege and not a right. Such being the case, why do the great majority of the Mormon people insist upon keeping the Territory in a continual turmoil that a few may enjoy a privilege, to enjoy which privilege is to violate a law? The News must know that the Constitution of the United States only undertakes to protect rights and not privileges. Privilege always accompanies class and caste, and class and caste have been the bane of the world. It is but right that the practice of polygamy should be a privilege, because the polygamists of Utah, according to Mr. George Q. Cannon, are the elite of the Mormon people. The strife and turmoil raised in Utah over the enforcement of the Edmunds law are raised that the elite of the Mormon people may continue to enjoy special privileges.

In the Reynolds case, the great test case on polygamy, it was claimed that the practice of polygamy was a right and not a privilege. By what process of evolution does a right become a privilege in seven years? Polygamy is a privilege in the Mormon church we are told authoritatively, told by the First Presidency of the church. Such being the case, wherein can any wrong be done by depriving men of that privilege when the indulgence of the privilege is in direct violation of a valid law? To put a stop to the exercise of this privilege cannot be to deprive any one of a right which may accrue at a future time. A privilege can never accrue. It is always bestowed. By no possible process can a man acquire this privilege, if those who bestow it wish to withhold it.

The people of Utah will have to make a more logical argument in support of their marriage system than to call it a privilege, if they mean to convince the world that they are right and the law is wrong, and that to enforce the law is to persecute them.

The Alta-California of the 18th inst. is authority for this:
General McClellan told this to Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, last summer: "I knew Grant very well at West Point. Upon my appointment as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, I left headquarters and Senator Yates, of Illinois, requesting him to return immediately, as he had secured him a commission as captain of a company of Illinois soldiers. He left immediately without seeing me, and we didn't meet again for a long time. If I had been at my headquarters I would have cheerfully given him an appointment on my staff, and with his well-known loyalty and devotion to me, and the fact that he would have gone down with me, and the world would never have known what a great general he was."

As General McClellan says, had Grant received an appointment on his staff the fate which overtook McClellan would also have overtaken Grant.

Says the mighty Tribune of this morning, in speaking of the DEMOCRAT:

On the editorial page, ever since the first issue, there has never been a flash to break the monotonous consistency of its idiotic drive.

If this is so, and this Tribune, like Salem Scudder's camera, does not lie, how about those editorials from the Tribune which were published on the editorial page of the DEMOCRAT some time in August? Were they, too, naught but the "idiotic drive" of the patriot poet of the great American journal? Flash and drive have been the great characteristics of the Tribune "through the years."

The Postoffice Department has been advised that upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway all trans-Atlantic mails from England will be forwarded over that road, and that a new British line of steamers will be established at the western terminus of the road for Australia. That is the most important announcement that has been made to this

Government in many years. It announces the fact that the United States have a formidable rival in North America, formidable in peace and dangerous in war. The United States are no longer exclusive, and this means much.

The doctors are taking each other by the ears about the cause of McCullough's death. The most certain thing about all of it is that McCullough is dead. The science of the doctors is beyond comprehension. Guiten started in to kill President Garfield, but the doctors finished him. Their scientific diagnosis of the course that Guiten's bullet took was really startling, and their diagnosis caused them to probe in a direction almost opposite to the course of the bullet. The autopsy of McCullough shows the same scientific exactness.

Is San Francisco a play is running, entitled, "Six Degrees of Crime." In Utah the degrees are usually two or three, and the penalty for each degree is five years and \$800. Here they find it no play when Dickson and Varian are stage managers.

BOSS MADONNE'S paper, the Richmond Whig, has been put in the hands of a receiver. This is the result no doubt of applying the doctrine of reprobation to private enterprise. What will the poor negro do now?

Why doesn't somebody invent something that will lift a lady's skirt all around? As now, if encumbered she lifts but one side and lets the other drag in the mud. Besides, she lifts it too high.

MEDICAL.

Dr. FOOTE, Senior,

Of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Hereby cautions the public NOT to employ or communicate with a man styling himself "Dr. Foot, Jr." without making due inquiry.

This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. Foote of New York, the well known oculist, as abundantly proved by affidavits. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an ex-convict there, he changed his name and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. Foote, the well known oculist. Mr. John F. Trow, of the well known Trow's Directory, in New York City (forty years in the directory business), ex-Governor FRANK FETTER, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAHAM WALKER, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also Surveyor of the Port, gave their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of Dr. Foote, excepting Dr. E. B. Foote, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and his two sons, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and Dr. ROBERT T. Foote. The genuine Dr. Foote, Jr., will hereafter always employ the initials, E. B., in designating his name. Therefore he has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. Foote, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter, in view of the fact that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in respect to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City, Utah. Persons having information of advantage to patients will kindly communicate the same to J. W. Trow, with Sutherland & McElride, Salt Lake City.

Those desiring to consult Dr. Foote personally or to order remedies should address Dr. E. B. Foote, Sr., or Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., 120 Lexington Ave., New York. Consultation free, in person or by letter.

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